Farnell

'L' SERIES

BENCH POWER SUPPLIES

INSTRUCTION BOOK

INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR

'L' SERIES
BENCH POWER SUPPLIES

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SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT

The instrument has been carefully packed to prevent damage in transit. When removing the unit from the box, be sure to remove all parts and accessories from the packing material.

The complete equipment comprises:-

a) 1 off L series power supply of the model specified

b) 1 off Instruction book

Note:- In the event of damage in transit or shortage in delivery, separate notices in writing should be given to both the carriers and Farnell Instruments Ltd., within three days of receipt of the goods, followed by a complete claim within five days. All goods which are the subject of any claim for damage in transit or shortage in delivery should be preserved intact as delivered, for a period of seven days after making the claim, pending inspection or instructions from Farnell Instruments Ltd., or an agent of this Company.

INTRODUCTION

This instruction book covers the nine models which comprise the Farnell L series bench power supplies. The circuit diagram in the rear flap refers only to the particular model supplied.

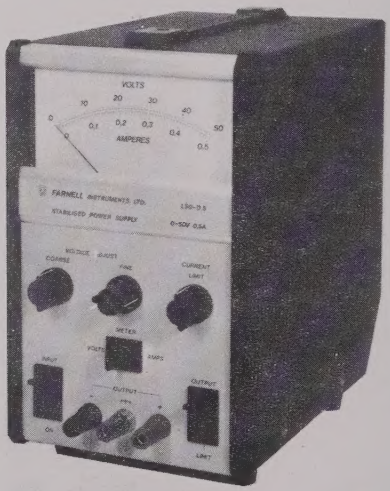
The output voltage is regulated and the unit is protected against overloads and short circuits. Two models feature adjustable over-voltage* crowbar, this additional protection making them suitable for applications involving integrated circuits.

Output is continuously variable by coarse and fine potentiometers and is monitored by a meter which is switched to show either voltage or current. Separate switching of the mains input and d.c. output is provided.

The higher current models have facility for remote sensing of the load voltage. Some models are twin output units and these outputs may be connected in series or parallel to provide twice the voltage or current.

Units available

L50/05	L30/1	L10*/3C	L30/2	L30/5	L12*/10C	LT50/05	LT30/1	LT30/2
0-50V at 500mA	0-30V at 1A	0-10V at 3A	0-30V at 2A	0-30V at 5A	0-12V at 10A	2x0-50V at 500mA	2x0-30V at 1A	2x0-30V at 2A



SPECIFICATION

MAINS INPUT	A.C. mains 220–240V 50–400Hz (110-120V to special order)
MAINS VARIATION TOLERATED	± 10%
LINE REGULATION OUTPUT CHANGE FOR A ± 10% MAINS CHANGE	Constant voltage less than .01% + 1mV short term Constant current less than .01%+100mA short term
LOAD REGULATION OUTPUT CHANGE FOR A ZERO TO FULL LOAD CHANGE	Constant voltage less than .01%+2mV short term Constant current less than .01%+100mA short term
RIPPLE AND NOISE CONTENT AT FULL LOAD ($\Delta f \approx 80kHz$)	Constant voltage less than 1mV pk-pk Constant current less than 1mA pk-pk
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE (C.V.) TYPICAL	0.1Ω measured at 100kHz and 20°C
TRANSIENT RECOVERY TIME TYPICAL	Less than 25 μS for output to recover within 50mV following a full load change of 1 μS risetime
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT TYPICAL	0.02% per °C
OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE	0 to 45°C
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE	–20°C to +50°C
OVERLOAD PROTECTION	Adjustable constant current limiting from 10% to maximum. Current limit indication by L.E.D. mounted in the OUTPUT ON/OFF switch bezel. Automatically resets. L10/3 and L12/10 have over-voltage crowbar adjustable 3.2V to 14V. Trip coefficient 0.04% per °C typical. Input and output fuses.

STABILITY

Output variations are due in the main to the following causes:-

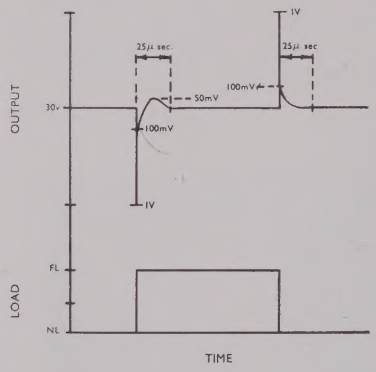
a) Load change
b) Mains supply change
c) Component temperature change

a) Load change

i) Steady load – For a change in steady load from zero to full load the typical change in output is 1mV at full output voltage.

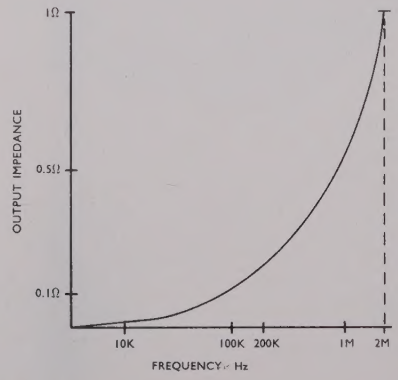
ii) Transient response – The typical response to a pulsed load is shown in fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Pulse Response



iii) Output impedance – For an alternating load superimposed on a steady load, the output impedance of the supply increases with frequency due to the fall off in gain of the amplifier until it is determined only by the output capacitor across the output terminals. A typical output impedance against frequency curve is shown in fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Output Impedance



b) Mains supply change

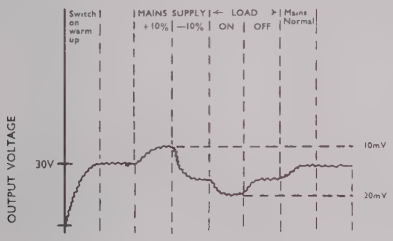
Short term variations of up to 10% give corresponding variations of up to 0.01% on the output. Surges on the mains supply in the form of short rise time pulses can be fed on to the output by stray capacity. Where these conditions exist a capacitor suppressor filter should be connected to the mains lead.

c) Component temperature change

Output variation is caused by component value changes due to temperature change. The temperature change can be i) as a result of ambient change or ii) as a result of internal temperature change, caused by changing internal dissipation from a change in load or supply to the unit.

i) Ambient change — The typical temperature coefficient of output voltage is 0.02% per °C of ambient change.

ii) Internal change — Fig. 3 shows typical output variations caused by mains change and load change plotted against time.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Installation

Units are normally supplied for 240V operation. 220 Volt input units will have an appropriate label attached to the rear panel.

The fixed mains lead supplied is colour coded:-

Live	Brown
Neutral	Blue
Earth	Green/Yellow

Operating instructions

CONSTANT VOLTAGE MODE

Before connection to the mains supply is made the 'OUTPUT ON/OFF' switch should be set to 'OFF'.

Connect the unit to the mains supply and switch the 'MAINS ON/OFF' switch to the 'ON' position. The mains indicator L.E.D. located in the INPUT ON/OFF switch bezel should light.

Set the 'METER' switch to 'VOLTS'. Set current 'LIMIT' control to maximum (fully clockwise). Adjust the 'COARSE' and 'FINE' controls until the required output voltage is indicated by the meter. Unless the current limiting facility is to be used the supply may now be connected to the load via suitable leads by setting the 'OUTPUT' switch to 'ON'. Output current can be monitored by setting the 'METER' switch to 'CURRENT'.

Current limit setting

If a certain maximum current must not be exceeded then the setting-up procedure is as follows:-

With the mains supply connected to the unit, 'MAINS' and 'OUTPUT' switches set to 'ON', the 'METER' switch set to 'CURRENT' and the voltage controls set to the required value, connect a variable load to the output terminals and adjust it so that the required maximum current is indicated on the meter. The current 'LIMIT' control is then adjusted until the current just starts to fall. The current limiting circuitry will not allow higher currents to be drawn. It is normal practise to set the current ceiling approximately 15% in excess of the expected maximum, to prevent any modification to the voltage regulation characteristic. The variable load is now disconnected and the unit is ready for use.

When the unit is operating in its current limit mode, indication is provided by the 'I. LIMIT' L.E.D. located in the OUTPUT ON/OFF switch bezel.

CONSTANT CURRENT MODE

Approximate

With the mains supply connected to the unit, 'MAINS' and 'OUTPUT' switches set to 'ON', the 'METER' switch set to 'CURRENT' and the output voltage controls set to maximum, link the positive output terminal to the negative output terminal and set the current 'LIMIT' control to indicate the required current. Remove the link across the output terminals and connect the supply to the load via suitable leads. The unit will give a roughly constant current if the load resistance falls within the range zero Ω to $\frac{V\text{max}}{I\text{set}}$

Accurate – (see table 1)

More accurate constant current than that provided by the current limit control can be obtained by using the constant voltage control system to maintain constant voltage across an external sensing resistor Rs which monitors load current.

The procedure is as follows:-

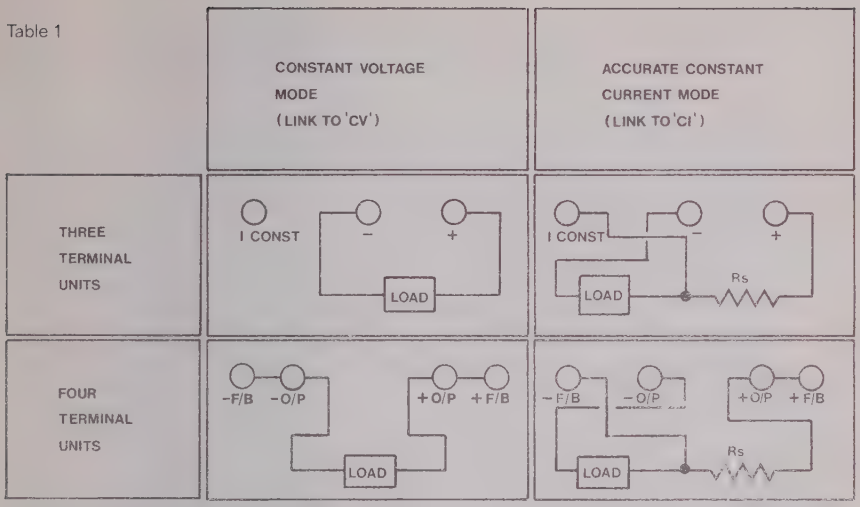
1. Set the link on the CV/CI connector block, at the rear of the unit, to the 'CI' position.

WARNING. If the CV/CI link is in the CI position when the unit is connected for CV operation, the voltage sensing circuit is inoperative and the unit output voltage is only restricted to the internal d.c. unregulated line. It is possible for damage to occur to the load under these conditions. The link should be returned to the CV position when reverting to CV operation.

2. Select a sensing resistor (Rs in table 1) such that at the maximum load current (IL max) required, the voltage drop across the resistor is 1 volt.

i.e. $Rs = \frac{1}{IL\ max}$ ohms

Table 1



3. Connect the sensing resistor and load as shown in table 1.
4. Set the supply front panel voltage controls to minimum and the current limit control to maximum.
5. Switch on the supply and, using the front panel VOLTAGE controls, set the output CURRENT to the required value.

NOTE: a) The stability of the set current is determined by the stability of the chosen sensing resistor as well as unit internal parameters. It is necessary therefore that this resistor is a wire wound type. In order to reduce the effects of self heating it is advisable to use a resistor of higher dissipation rating than that given by I^2L max RL. As a general guide the sense resistors should have a rating at least five times the operational dissipation figure.

b) For correct operation the sum of voltage drops across the sensing and load resistors should be less than the unit maximum quoted output voltage rating.

GENERAL

Remote sensing

The higher current models in the range have been provided with four terminal output, two marked 'OUTPUT' and two marked 'FEEDBACK'. The terminals are colour coded red and black in both cases to indicate positive and negative terminals respectively.

The feedback terminals are used to sense the voltage at the load itself, and the feedback signal obtained is used to correct for any voltage drop due to the resistance of the load connecting leads.

For general use this facility may not be necessary and the links between '+F/B' and '+O/P' and similarly between '−F/B' and '−O/P' may be left in place

When the correction is required the links should be removed. The load is connected to the output terminals as usual and the '+F/B' and '−F/B' terminals are connected to the positive and negative sides of the load via separate wires. It may be necessary to decouple at the load with an electrolytic capacitor.

Overvoltage protection

On units fitted with overvoltage protection the overvoltage trip level adjustment is on the back panel of the unit.

To set a given trip level, set the output voltage to this level and adjust the 'OVERVOLTAGE' control until the output falls to a low level.

Set the 'COARSE' and 'FINE' controls fully anti-clockwise. Switch the 'OUTPUT' or 'MAINS' switch to 'OFF' and then 'ON'. This resets the overvoltage trip. Re-adjust the output voltage controls to give the required operating voltage.

Series operation

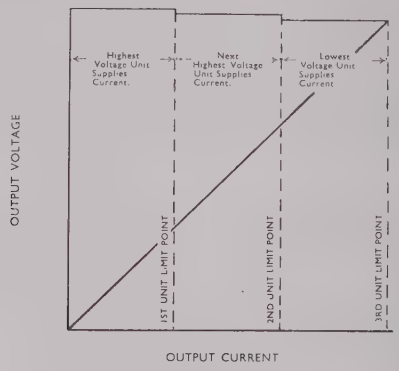
Units may only be connected in series when the 'CV' (constant voltage) mode is selected.

Parallel operation

C.V. mode

Units which are set to approximately the same output voltage may be connected directly in parallel. On increasing load, the unit having the highest output voltage will carry the load until it current limits, thereafter the unit having the next highest voltage will supply the extra current until it limits, and so on. A typical output characteristic for a parallel combination of three units is shown in fig. 4.

Parallel Operation


Highest Voltage Unit Supplies Current.
Next Highest Voltage Unit Supplies Current.
Lowest Voltage Unit Supplies Current
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
1ST UNIT LIMIT POINT
2ND UNIT LIMIT POINT
3RD UNIT LIMIT POINT
OUTPUT CURRENT

The characteristic shows a series of descending steps in output voltage at the current limit points of individual units. The amplitude of the steps depends on how closely the output voltages have been set and it may not be possible to adjust this to better than 50mV.

It is recommended that not more than three units are paralleled in this way.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The circuit employs series regulator transistors driven via emitter followers from a differential amplifier which compares the voltage of a zener diode reference with a proportion of the output voltage derived from a resistive potential divider.

The mains supply is connected via fuse F1, SW1 and the input selector to MT1. The main secondary winding supplies a bridge rectifier, reservoir capacitor system which provides the main unregulated d.c. line. The positive line is connected via the series regulater transistors and SW2 to the positive output terminal. The negative line is connected via fuse F2 to the negative output terminal.

Supplies for the amplifier and reference section are derived from the auxiliary 36 volt secondary winding, via rectifier diodes D5 and D6 and smoothed by capacitor C2. The unstabilised reference line is fed to zener diode Z1 via resistor R2. The semi-stabilised voltage across Z1 is fed to zener diode Z2 and Z4 via R3 providing 10 volts positive and approximately 5 volts negative with respect to the positive output terminal. The voltage across Z2 feeds the reference zener diode Z3 and potential divider chain R7, T1, P1 and P2, via Resistor R4.

The base of VT1 and the negative of Z3 are connected to the positive output terminal. R7 and T1 are connected between the positive of Z3 and VT2 base via R8. Any difference between the voltages of VT1 and VT2 bases is amplified at the collector of VT2 and applied to VT3 base. After further amplifications at VT3 collector the signal is applied to the emitter followers of the series regulator stage in such a sense as to oppose the original signal at VT1 and VT2 bases. The action of the loop is therefore to maintain zero voltage between VT1 and VT2 bases.

Output voltage is determined by:-

$$\frac{Vref\ (P1 + P2)}{R7 + T1}$$

Overload protection is provided by VT4 and VT8. As output current increases, the voltage drop across R17 increases until the base of VT4 is sufficiently positive to turn it on. This diverts current from the series regulator stage, thus reducing the output voltage. On further increase in load, VT4 will maintain a roughly constant voltage drop across R17 which gives a roughly constant current output. The point at which the initial current limit occurs is set by P3 and the maximum current limit point is set by T2.

Overvoltage protection

On units fitted with overvoltage protection, this is provided by means of a thyristor 'crowbar' connected across the output terminals and driven from a voltage comparator amplifier which compares a fraction of the output voltage with a reference zener diode. R1a, Z1a, R7a and VT1a comprise a constant current source to feed the reference zener diode Z2a, Z9a and R10a feed a fraction of this voltage to VT3a base. VT3a and VT4a are the comparator transistors, the base of VT4a being fed from potential divider P1a, R6a and R13a. If the output voltage exceeds a level determined by this potential divider VT4a conduts, driving VTZa on. The drive now available from VT2 collector then fires SCR1a which short circuits the output terminal.

Guarantee

The equipment supplied by Farnell Instruments Ltd., is guaranteed against defective material and faulty manufacture for a period of twelve months from the date of despatch. In the case of material or components employed in the equipment but not manufactured by us, we allow the customer the period of any guarantee extended to us.

The equipment has been carefully inspected and submitted to comprehensive tests at the factory prior to despatch. If, within the guarantee period, any defect is discovered in the equipment in respect to material or workmanship and reasonably within our control, we undertake to make good the defect at our own expense subject to our standard conditions of sale. In exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Service Manager, a charge for labour and carriage costs incurred may be made.

Our responsibility is in all cases limited to the cost of making good the defect in the equipment itself. The guarantee does not extend to third parties, nor does it apply to defects caused by abnormal conditions of working, accident, misuse, neglect or wear and tear.

Maintenance

In the event of difficulty, or apparent circuit malfunction, it is advisable to telephone (or telex) the Service Department or your local Sales Engineer or Agent (if overseas) for advice before attempting repairs.

For repairs and recalibration it is recommended that the complete instrument be returned to:-

The Service Department,
Farnell Instruments Ltd.,
Sandbeck Way,
Wetherby, Yorkshire.
LS22 4DH
Tel: 0937 3541 Telex: 557294

Service Depot,
Farnell Instruments Ltd.,
2 Orley Court,
Greenford Road,
Harrow, Middx.
HA1 3QD
Tel: 01-864-7433

Please ensure adequate care is taken with packing and arrange insurance cover against transit damage or loss.

For those who operate their own comprehensive service departments and wish to repair and maintain the equipment themselves, a section on 'internal adjustment' follows.

It may be that after effecting repairs to active circuitry it becomes necessary to adjust certain internal preset potentiometers. The following is the procedure which should be adopted:-

Meter Zero

In the unlikely event of it being necessary to set meter zero, the adjustment is on the rear of the meter which is accessible by removing the top cover of the unit.

Voltage

Set link at the rear of the unit, to CV

Connect an accurate voltmeter (one which has an f.s.d. compatible with the maximum output voltage of the unit) between the 'O/P—' and 'O/P+' terminals.

Connect unit to mains supply. Switch on both the 'MAINS' and 'OUTPUT' switches. Set the 'COARSE' and 'FINE' controls fully clockwise.

Adjust T1 (on the circuit board) until the maximum output voltage specified for the unit is indicated on the external voltmeter.

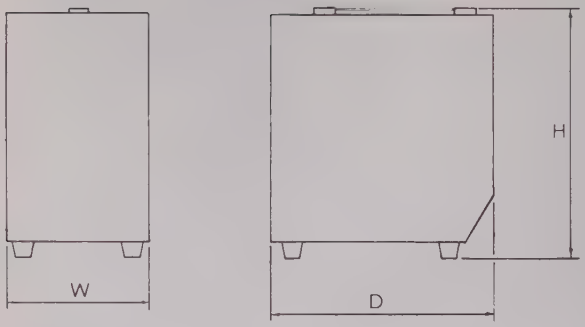
Ensure that the 'METER' switch is set to 'VOLTS'. Adjust T3 for full scale deflection of the front panel meter.

Current

Connect an accurate ammeter, (one which has an f.s.d. compatible with the maximum current available from the unit) in series with a variable load, between the 'O/P+' and 'O/P—' terminals.

Connect unit to mains supply. Switch on both the 'MAINS' and 'OUTPUT' switches. Set the current limit control fully clockwise. Adjust the load until an output current 15% in excess of the maximum specified for the unit is indicated by the external ammeter. Adjust T2 until the current just starts to fall.

Set the 'METER' switch to 'CURRENT'. Re-adjust load to indicate maximum specified output current on the external ammeter. Adjust T4 until the front panel meter indicates full scale deflection.



Dimensions (mm)

SINGLE UNITS	H	W	D
L50/05 L30/1 L10/3C	226	133.5	225
L30/2	226	133.5	249
TWIN SIZE UNITS	**H**	**W**	**D**
LT50/05 LT30/1	226	254	225
LT30/2	226	254	249
L30/5 L12/10C	226	254	313

DRAWING No. 2SZX0070

USED ON 782 788

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